NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Passage of the Post Office Appropriation Bi

THE BILL SIGNED PY THE PRESIDENT.

THE CONTEST FOR THE HOUSE PRINTING.

Passage of a Bill to Abolish the Franking Privilege by the Senate.

enrion, Revelations Respecting a Post omee omelal, åc.,

Our Special Washington Despatch. WASHINGTON, Feb. 15, 1860.

THE POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL The President havi ag approved of the Post Office bill, it therefore, a law, as amended previous to its passage. appropriates \$4, \$56,000 for supplying the deficiency in the revenues and serraying the expenses of the Department for the year ending with June last; \$4,000,000 towards the supp port of the Department for the fiscal year ending with Ju so next; and a further sum of \$2,400,000 in payment of the salaries of officers and clerks, transportation of the mails, wrapping paper, bags, stamps, acc interest at 1 he rate of six per cent per annum to com mence sixty days after the expiration of the quarter in service was rendered, but in ne case the 1st of May, 1859, to the present date, paid on all sums found to be due the contractors ing the mail. The interest shall be paid only to ractors themselves in full of all damages, by reafor carry tilure or delay in payment. No interest is to be allowe don payments for the last quarter ending with De er last. A sum for this purpose is appropriated.

THE CONTEST FOR PRINTER OF THE HOUSE. a republicans legally elected Defrees Printer to-day one majority, in consequence of the absence of Mr. akins, of Virginia, but the Speaker allowed the demotime by filibustering until Mr. Jenking said reach the House and vote, which latter act was eplauded as a skilful piece of management. Mr. Adams of Massachusetts, refused to vote, not liking the manner In which the caucus nomination was made. Many of the republicans feel aggrieved that Mr. Adams did not attend the caucus, as his single vote have nominated Mr. Mitchell, and prevented the existing state of things in the House. Morse, of Maine, was also in the caucus, and, although epposed to Defrees, refused to vote for Mitchell. Mr. Etheridge on the last ballot to day, threw the enly scattering vote for Gales & Seaton. He and Mr. Adams were hard pressed to vote for Defrees, but to no purpose. The last ballot to-day stood, with the Speaker's vote:-Defrees, 91; Glossbrenner, 90; and Etheridge's scattering vote. Tomorrow Mr. Adams' vote alone can settle the

There is some talk to night that Mr. Adams will lead off with the name of Mitchell to morrow, and that Etheridge will vote in the same way, with the understanding that one or two other gentlemen who voted for Defrees to day will follow in the same direction, thus indicating, as in the contest for Speaker, who can be elected, it having been shown almost to a certainty who cannot be THE SICKLES CONTESTED SEAT.

seat of Mr. Sickles first. It will probably be reached to morrow. The case turns upon a point of law, as to the tested seat where the legal notification of intention to contest was not given by the centestant. Mr. tice applies to claimants of seats to whom certificates of election have been issued, which does not reach to the case of Sickles, he never having received a certificate. THE HOUSE PRINTING INVESTIGATION.

binding and engraving business, in all the departments of the government, with instructions to report a plan for the future execution of such work, consists of Messrs. Grow. Quarles, Smith, Hoard, Walton, Florence and Gurley This committee intends to make a thorough overhauling of the different branches of business named, and will n doubt report a bill which will result in a pecuniary advantage to the government.

THE ADMISSION OF KANSAS.

A bill to admit Kansas, and a Homestead bill, were in troduced in the House to day by Mr. Grow, and duly re TROUBLE AMONG POSTMASTERS.

Affidavits have been filed at the Post Office Department, sustaining serious charges against the Postmaster at Haverhill, Massachusetts, which are to be investigated a ance. Other Massachusetts postmasters are accused of complicity with lottery ticket sellers.

THE HARPER'S FERRY INVESTIGATION. Mr. Conway, of Kansas, the former agent of the New England Emigrant Aid Company, was discharged to-day by the Brown Raid Investigating Committee of the Senate He testified that he met Old Brown in Boston in the winter of 1856, and heard him speak at several meetings, and kad various conversations with him relating to the affairs of Kansas. Brown never men tioned to him any design to invade the slave States Brown called on him afterwards at Lawrence, in the fall of 1858, and deposited with him for safe keeping certain documents, consisting of promissory notes, made by various persons in the Territory to the National Kansas Relie ittee—notes which he had gathered up as agent for that committee. Mr. Conway accepted the custody of the papers as a favor to Brown, and held them subject to his order. Brown never made any disposal of them and after his execution Conway forwarded them to Dr. Webb, of Boston, for the committee to which they be longed. He never saw Brown afterwards, and never had any knowledge of his Harper's Ferry incursion until he read of it in the newspapers. Conway did not remember what precise object Lane's Military Board was designed to effect, but he was satisfied that Lane never had the remotest idea of invading Missouri, Virginia, or any other State on the globe. Conway Lane in any of his operations. The New England Emigrant Aid Company was a purely business corpora-tion. Its object was to make money. Its method was to put up sawmills, and a few temporary houses, at particu har places in the Territory where towns had been located and to direct emigration to those places. It received it compensation in land in and around these towns. It depended on the growth of the towns for the value of its property and the profits on its investments. It never paid of anybody to the Territory, except its own agents. It provided a method of information to all emigrants, so that persons from different neighborhoods going to Kansas could be put into communication with each other, and could be thus formed into companies. It also arranged with railroad companies for a small reduc tion of the fare of persons going out in these companies thing to do with John Brown, nor with any plan for forci bly disturbing slavery in any State or Territory of the Union. Conway stated that he went to Boston, in 1656, where he made John Brown's acquaint ance, to set before the people of the North of the cause of Kansas, because he had beer driven out of Kansas by violence. Mr. Collamer asked how he came to be driven out, and Conway proceeded to state, when Senator Davis objected to opening up the old affair of Kacess, which objection was sustained by the tee, and Conway's testimony was thus summarily Augustus Wattles, of Line county, Kaness, arrived here

40-day, and will give his testimony some day this week. ORGANIZING NEW TERRITORIES.

The House Committee on Territories will meet to mor row to discuss the propriety of organizing the Territories of Arizona, Dacotah and Pike's Peak. There is no pros pect of securing an organization for Arizona.

DEATH OF DENJAMIN RUSE FLOYD. Benjamin Rush Floyd, brother of the Secretary of War died suddenly of heart complaint, at the Lafayette House, this evening. He was apparently in excellent health but a few moments before his death, and when attacked was packing his trunk with the intention of leaving to attend the Democratic Convention at Richmond to morrow. He year a candidate for the present Congress in the Thirteenth Setret of Virginia, against Mr. Martin, who was suc-

THE SAN JUAN QUESTION. The proposition of Great Britain for the settlement of the San Juan question has not yet been laid before our government. It is not at all probable that the proposal

the he would not back down from the postuon be had umed in the matter.

THE DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENTIAL PLATFORM. The committee appointed by the Senatorial capping, to whom all it e resolutions now before the Senatorial are to be referred, and who are authorized, if they doesn it expedient, to report back resolutions, or a platform, to meet con-flicting interests in regard to the question of slavery in Territories, is composed of the following gentlement— Messrs. Green, Chairman; Gv/in, Chestnut, Bigler, and Fitch. The Committee will probably bring forward a pro-position, which will be sub-mitted to the next caucus, on Friday. The construction of this committee is inimical to the interests of Judge Douglas.

A TRIEGRAPH LINE TO THE PACIFIC.

A proposition is now before the Senate Post Office Comee, and a bill will be reported to morrow, anthorizing the contract with Zenus Barnum, Hiram Sibley, T. R. Walker, J. H. Benyhill, J. D.Caton, C. M. Stobbins, Norman Green and F. A. Bee, for the use by government of a line of telegraph from Missouri to San Francisco, for a period of ten years, at an annual compensation of fifty thousand dollars from the time the line is completed. The line is to be finished in Although the compensation is regarded as small, it is be-lieved that the great amount of telegraph interests now seld by the parties named in the bill will secure the

The National Convention of the Sons of Malta commanced its session to-day, the object being a thorough re-vision of the laws and ritual of the Order.

The Senate yesterday, among other nominations, con firmed Philip Frank Thomas, of Maryland, as Commis-sioner of Patents; and Judge Knowles, of Tennessee, as T easurer of the United States.

Commencing with next week there is to be a double daily train by the Southwestern route from Washington to New Orleans, instead of one as heretofore.

Our Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13, 1880.

The House Printing—A Hitch in the Programme—The Fine Speeches Over the Lamented D. C. Broderick—Mr. Senator Green's Plan for Bringing the Mormons to Subjection to the Laws, or to an Enodus to the South Sea Islands, &c. The House printing is a sore trial to the republican poilsmen of the House. They have been wrangling over it for the last two weeks, as the New York city democracy wrangle over the spoils of the Custom House; and from the two experiments made for a Printer to-day, the second standing, Defrees, (rep.) 90-Glossbrenner, (dem.) flate Sergeant at Arms, 89—scattering 4, it is evident that there are still two or three of the republican coalition who have not yet been sufficiently persuaded to trust to luck with Defrees. Eut as they may be persuaded by to-morrow

not yet been sufficiently persuaded to trust to luck with Defrees. Eut as they may be persuaded by to-morrow morning, it would be useless to speculate upon the probable result. In any event the treasury will be fleeded, and the work of reform in this matter will be made secondary to the necessities of party, and a party organ for the Presidential campaign.

Ine day in both bouses was chiefly appropriated to an exhibition of fine speeches over the death of David C. Broderick, late Senator from California. Of these speeches, that which appeared to us the most appropriate was the speech of Hon. Daniel E. Sickles. Brockerick, defeated for Congress in the district now represented by Mr. Sickles, left New York for California, where his splendid success as a politician was brought to an untimely end in a fatal duel. Mr. Sickles—well, it is enough to say that he spoke like a friend and a brother, and with a moderation of praise much more appropriate to the man and the occasion that the unmeasured landations of Haskin and Hickman, the fanciful culogium of Burlingame, or the dark and unseasonable partisan observations of Morris, of Illinois. A stranger in the gallery, ignorant concerning the deceased Senator, and of this Congressional custom in such cases, would have supposed from all these fine speeches that Broderick, in his life, was at least the peer of Henry Cay. But it is cheap to culogize the dead, and we must estimate the politician's praises from the measure which he bestows upon the living. And so the most of these high flown speeches over poor Broderick will go for little or nothing, beyond their proper weight as formal manifestations of respect for his memory, somewhat overdone.

Among the good things projected in the way of practical legislation, we are giad to hear that Mr. Green, Chairman on Territories in the Senate, has hit upon a plan which will bring the Mormons to a positive settlement. His plan is to establish a new Territorial government for Carson Veritory of Gentile jury. An arrangement of this so

THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15, 1860. The CHAIR said (the reading of the journal having occu pied the morning hour) the first business was the specia order, being the bill to prohibit the issue of bank notes of certain denomination in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Mason, (dem.) of Va., from the Harjer's Ferry Committee, reported a resolution that the President of the Senate issue warrants for the arrest of Messrs. Sanborn, John Brown, Jr., and Redpath, who had refused to obey the committee to testify, and bring

Mr. Hals, (rep.) of N. H., said he would vote against it. He believed there was no power in the Senate to compel the attendance of these men.

The resolution was adopted by yeas 46, nays 4. Those voting in the negative were Messrs. Bingham

Hale, Sumner and Toombs. Messrs. Seward and King both voted affirmatively.

Mr. Toomes, (dem.) of Ga., made an explanation of his emarks of yesterday. He had not said that if the Fugi-

Messrs. Seward and King both voted affirmatively.

Mr. Toomis, (dem.) of Ga., made an explanation of his remarks of yesterday. He had not said that if the Fugitive Slave law was unconstitutional the action of Wisconsin was right. It did not depend on that. A State court could not metrfere with the decision of the United States Court having jurisdiction.

Mr. Doolitits, (rep.) of Wis., said he would argue the question at the proper time. He regarded it as an absuratity to say that the United States Court had jurisdiction if the law is unconstitutional.

Various reports, petitions and bills of a private nature were presented.

Mr. Cambron, (rep.) of Pa., moved to take up the bill for the relief of the widow of Gen. Persifer F. Smith. Agreed to. The bill proposed to place Mrs. Smith on the pension roll at firty dollars per month.

Mr. Toomis said he would oppose it, and its further consideration was then postponed.

On motion of Mr. Grinks, (rep.) of Iowa, Mr. Dayls' resolutions were made the special order for Monday next. The Chair presented the resolutions of the municipal authorities of Georgetown, protesting against the passage of the bill to prohibit the circulation of paper money in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Hunder, (dem.) of Va., moved to postpone prior orders and take up THE POST OFFICE DEFICIENCY RILL.

The House having refused to concur in the amendment of the Senate abolishing the franking privilege, Mr. Hunter moved the Senate recede from its amendment. However, the motion was agreed to—Yeas 42, nays 11.

Mr. Tooms moved to reconsider. He was opposed to the Senate receding. In the debate in the House a strong opinion was expressed ailverse to the franking privilege, but they were opposed to legislation being incorporated in the appropriation bill. Now, in this bill there was no general legislation. The amendment regulating the printing of blanks effected a radical change in existing laws. Therefore he wished for a reconsider on the house a strong opinion was expressed ailverse to the franking priv

committee was to abolish the franking privilege. It other legislation was necessary it could be done at another time.

Mr. Masox opposed the amendment.

Mr. Doolftle wanted to relieve the Post Office Department of the heavy burdens imposed upon'it.

Mr. Hamin, (opp.) of Me., moved to strike out all the bill except the few lines abolishing the franking privilege. He wanted to abolish the system in toto. He did it on the ground of personal convenience. He did not advocate it as a measure of economy. He believed that if you asked for contracts with the frankling privilege abolished, you could not get one mill reduction. The railroad and steamboat lines take every cent that can be got from the government, and it made no difference whether they carred a ton of matter or a trunk load. The overland mail route absorbed six hundred thousand dollars to carry on civilization. He denied that the embarrassment of the Post Office arcse from the franking privilege.

Mr. Chanders, (rep.) of Mich., said that the expense of the Post Office Department was owing to the system of jobbing which prevailed. He charged that the revenues of the department were also used for the purpose of subsidizing newspapers. In his place of resigence this course was pursued, and the editor of the democratic paper there was a salaried office, the duties of which were to transport the mail from the Post Office to the cars. A gentleman connected with the democratic Press was this salaried Post Office porter. He received we're benefit of the land this system of subsidizing party presses with the Post Office funds prevailed. He was teld that Netroli was no exception, but throughout the length and breadth of the land this system of subsidizing party presses with the Fost Office funds prevailed. Again, be had a little furabler experience in the summer of 1857. A man in the lown of Lexington, Michigan, was detected in robbing the mail. He was the Deputy Postmaster, the Postmaster living away from the office, and was deputized because it was decemed necessar

Grain press. The facts were hald before the Postmaster feneral, and the Postmaster at Lexington had been removed, and the identical man who robbed the raiss appointed in his place. He (Mr. Chandler) applied this a ministe, and applied to the Popt emice Department to have it rectified. The Postmaster General said he would have the case investigated, and he had gone from time to time to learn the progress made. Finally one of the Assistant Pestmasters General informed him that a large number of letters from leading democrats in his state had been received stating that it was necessary for the democratic party that this man should be kept in office. He (Mr. Chandler) had remarked, but this man is a Post office robber, a thief, and I demaed his removal and the putting of a democrat in his place. I do not ask a republican in his place that will not steal. But the Postmaster had not been removed; on the contrary, be was promoted to the office of Deputy United States Marshal for that district after those charges were made and proven. It had been a very lucrative office for him. Being Postmaster, he robbed the mails; and being Deputy United States Marshal, his very first act was to establish an immense manufactory of counterfeit coin. From the highest to the lowest office this course was pursued, and it was absolutely necessary that a different and more economical system should be introduced—that this whole system of jobs should be abolished.

Mr. Puen, (dem.) of Ohio, was in favor of striking out entirely the federal government, which expends more than all the States. The enormous amount, if raised by direct taxation, would not be borne a moments. If the government expended only ten millions we would never than all the States. The enormous amount, if raised by direct taxation, would not be borne a moments. If the government expended only ten millions we would never than of the verload the mails.

Mr. Bumons, (rep.) of R. I., would stop printing books that overload the mails.

Mr. Bawis, (dem.) of Miss., thought it mig

not to take the franking privilege from the ex-Presidents of their widows.

Mr. Weifall. (dem.) of Texas, explained that the bill, if not amended, effected this.

Mr. Hamilu's motion was carried.

Mr. Mason moved to add that "hereafter nothing pass free by mail." Carried.

Mr. Powell. (dem.) of Ky., moved to amend by providing that persons now entitled to the franking privilege be excused from prepayment, to take effect on the 15th of April.

Mr. IVERSON, (dem.) of Ga., opposed this.
Mr. CLAY, (dem.) of Ala., wanted to get rid of letters of an occasequence. He received notices of patent medicines, abolition documents, &c.
Mr. Brown, (dem.) of Miss., was in favor of total abolition or nothing. Mr. Hamin objected to the amendment of the Senator

from Kentucky.

Mr. Powkil withdrew his amendment, except as to the time for it to take effect—the 15th of April—which was

time for it to take effect—the 15th of April—which was agreed to.

Mr. Doolittle's amendment was rejected.

The question recurring on the amendment of the committee, Mr. Hamin moved to strike out the proviso in relation to whom the privilege is granted.

Mr. Renjamin, (dem.) of La., said that Mrs. Polk was given the privilege as a compliment.

Mr. Hamin proposed to withdraw his motion, if the was the only person named.

Mr. Camboo thought they had better strike all out.

The amendment was then rejected.

Mr. Powail moved to amend the substitute of the committee so, that the law take effect on the 15th of April. Agreed to.

Agreed to.

The substitute of the Post Office bill was then agreed to.

Mr. Mason moved to add, that "hereafter nothing pass
free in the mails."

Mr. CAMERON moved as an amendment, "except news-

Mr. Cameron moved as an amendment, "except newspaper exchanges."

Mr. Neward, (rep.) of N. Y., suggested to exempt newspapers, as is now done by law.

Mr. Cameron agreed to this.

Mr. Clarthought it would only tend to give increased circulation to the New York Tribune and Herald, which would not do much to improve the morals of the country.

Mr. Chitten moved to adjourn. Lost.

Mr. Mason withdrew his amendment.

Mr. TRUBBULL, (rep.) of Ill., moved, as a new section, that publishers of newspapers be allowed to print on the same the date of subscription. Rejected.

The bill was then read a third time, and passed, only two voting against it, Mesers. Hemphill and Wilkinson, and fifty four in favor of it.

Mr. Brown offered a resolution that a committee be appointed on the inauguration of the Washington statue. Objected to.

Adjourned.

House of Representatives. VASHINGTON, Feb. 15, 1860.

THE TERRITORY OF JEFFERSON. Mr. ADAMS, (S. opp.) of Ky., presented the petition the delegate from Jefferson, and the memorial of the provi-sional government of that Territory, asking that he be recognized as such. Also, a memorial authorizing the in habitants thereof to call a convention and form a constitution preliminary to admission into the Union. Referred THE RESCTION OF A PRINTER TO THE HOUSE.

There was a call of the House preliminary to taking Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of Ind., moved to postpone the

matter till to morrow.

Mr. Boccca, (dem.) of Va., had heard several gentle

men say that an election was to take place to day. He wished to know whether that agreement was only on one

Mr. SHERMAN, (rep.) of Ohio, and Mr. BARKSDALE, each

said that was the general understanding.

Mr. Wilson's motion was disagreed to.

The House then proceeded to vote, with the following

renner. rs. Etheridge and Gilmer voted for Gales and Sea

Messrs. Etheridge and Gilmer voted for Gales and Scaton. The House again voted.

The retult was the same as before, except that Mr. Etheridge alone cast a vete for Gales & Scaton. If this had been thrown for Mr. Defrees he would have been elected; if for Mr. Glossbrenner, it would have made a Mr. JOHN COCHRANE, (dem.) of N. Y., sugges onement.

Mr. Hill. (opp.) of Ga., not having heard of any absentees likely to arrive, urged that there be one more

Mr. Hill. (opp.) of a., hot may hear to any absentees likely to arrive, urged that there be one more vote to day.

Mr. Stannon, (rep.) of Ohio, remarked that he had paired off with Mr. Scott. He now terminated that arrangement and would vote for Defrees, having assurances that the prices of the printing would be so reduced that there could hereafter be no plunder.

Another vote was taken. Before the result was announced Mr. Bonham, (dem.) of S. C., changed his vote for some South Carolinian.

Mr. HOUSTON, (dem.) of Ala., wanted to know what kind of man he was, and perhaps he might vote for him.

Mr. BONHAM would explain if it were in order.

The republicans shouted, "announce the vote."

Mr. Pavor, (dem.) of Va., changed from Mr. Glossbronner to Mr. Old.

Mr. HARINTON, (dem.) of Texas, wanted to change his

Mr. Hamilton, (dem.) of Texas, wanted to change his ote.

Mr. Garnert, (dem.) of Va., objected, and demanded he yeas and nays.

Renewed cries from the republicans, "announce the

ote."
The SPEAKER said Mr. Hamilton had a right to change nis vote.

Mr. Garnerr appealed from the decision.

The Symaner directed the name of Mr. Hamilton to be

called.

Mr. Housron wanted to ask a question, but was interrupted by the republicans with aries of order.

Amid the confusion, Mr. Jackson, (dem.) of Ga., who
had, during the votieg, absented himself, hurriedly enered. Much joy was evinced on the democratic side.

Mr. Jackson voted for Mr. Glossbrenner.

Messrs. Bonham and Pryor returned to that gentlenan's support.

man's support.

Mr. KEITT, (dem.) of S. C. now called for the announce

to opening or destroying newspapers supposed to connecendary matters, &c. Referred to the Committee

the Poet Office.

Mr. John Cochrank introduced a bill to amend the pass

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Mr. John Courrant introduced a bill to amend the passenger laws for the better protection and security of female passengers; a bill to establish the collection districts of the United States, and to designate the ports of entry and delivery for the same, and regulating the appointment and compensation of officers of the customs; also a bill for the simplification and codification of the revenue aws, and for other purposes.

Mr. Grow, (rep.) of Pa., introduced a bill to prevent the sale of the public lands, except to actual settlers, until ten years after their survey; a bill for the admission of Karsas into the Union; and a Homestead bill.

Mr. Florence, (rep.) of Pa., introduced a French Spoliation bill, and a bill granting pensions to soldiers of the war of 1812.

Mr. Florence also introduced a bill equalizing the army, navy and marine pensions; and a bill daying and regulating the duties on imports.

Mr. Monsera, (rep.) of Pa., presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Pennsylvania in favor of a protective tariff.

Mr. Monsera, (rep.) of Pa., introduced a bill for the improvement of the navigation of the Oho river.

Mr. Monser, (rep.) of Pa., introduced an International Copyright bill.

Mr. Pavon offered a resolution calling on the President for the correspondence between the United States and the British government touching the compation of San Juan island; also a regolution instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire what measures should be adopted with a

new of procuring reduction of duties by foreign govern

ments on tobacos.

The above were appropriately referred.

Mr. Jour Cocheans presented the petition of William
Jay Haskett and eighteen others of the Seventh ward of
New York, asking for the freedom of the public lands.

Adjourned.

NEWS FROM THE PACIFIC.

Interesting Intelligence from California, Oregon, Washington Territory and British Columbia.

MALLOY'S STATION, Feb. 15, 1860. The overland mail coach, with San Francisco dates to January 23, passed this station at half-past eleven o'clock yesterday morning, but in consequence of a severe storm of rain the transmission of the news has been delayed CALIFORNIA.

Judge McAllister, of the United States Circuit Court, on January 20 refused to dissolve the injunction in the new Almeda quicksilver mine case. This renders it probable

productive.

The Republican State Convention to elect delegates to the Chicago National Convention is called for the 22d of

the Chicago Nanonal Control Committee adjourned February.

The anti-Lecompton State Central Committee adjourned without calling a State Convention to elect delegates to the Charleston Convention. There were indications that an attempt would be made to electifloughas delegates to the Charleston Convention by the Lecompton State Convention. Many leading Lecomptonites were manifesting Houghas proclivities, including the new Senator elect, Mr.

Latham.

All that remained of the steamer Northerner, recently wrecked near Cape Mendocino, had been sold for nine All that remained of the steamer Northerner, recently wrecked near Cape Mendocino, had been sold for nine hundred dollars.

A letter had been received in San Francisco from the balloonist, Henry A. Wise, proposing an aerial trip from that city to New York, across the great plains.

A fire occurred at San Francisco on the morning of the 23d of January, in Monigomery street, between Bush and Sutter streets, consuming five wooden buildings, valued at twenty thousand dollars, and considerably damaging the new Musical Hall.

The United States steamship Saginaw returned to San Francisco on the 22d of January, from a four days' trial trip, having encountered very heavy seas and storms. She behaved admirably, and her commander (Schenck) expressed himself perfectly satisfied with her movements.

The steamer Columbia arrived at San Francisco on the 22d uit., with Oregon dates to the 12th, Washington Territory to the 13th, and British Columbia te the 16th. Politics, as usual, seemed to engross the attention of the people of Oregon.

The Democrat mentions rumors of a prospective coalition between the republicans and anti-Lecompton democrats to elect Col. E. D. Baker, of California, United States Senator in May next. Col. Baker was to leave San Francisco to take up his future residence in Oregon by the next steamer, which gives a color of truth to the rumor.

rumor.

A fire at Oregon City had destroyed buildings belonging to Mr. Harney valued at \$20,000.

The Oregonian has a report that Lieutenant Mullen's command had completed nearly three hundred miles of the wagon road between Walla Walla and Fort Benton on the Missouri river. They were snowed in about the 20th of November in Bitter Root valley. There was great danger that all their stock would starve, and a portion of the party had started for Fort Benton and another for Fort Owen.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

There is but little news from Washington Territory. A bill to remove the capital from Olympia to Vancouver had been defeated.

Resolutions had unanimously passed both houses of the Legislature endorsing General Harney's action in the San Juan affair.

Juan affair.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The Right Reverend Bishop Hill had preached his first sermon in Victoria district church. He proposes establishing a first class collegiate school.

There is no mining news of interest. The amount of revenue collected in British Columbia during the past year was \$500,000.

during the past year was \$300,000.

The cargoes of coffee per lyich and Oito will unsettle the market for the present. Since the departure of the last mail there is a further advance in pork; clear quoting at \$17.75 per bbl., and \$9.50 for halves, and mess at \$16.50. The trade are not buying, and speculators are holding off. A spell of bad weather would cause a reaction. Raw sugars are firmer. Refined quoted at 123.6. a 18c., for circle A crushed. The trade buy all the refiners will sell at 173.6.

circle A crushed. The trade buy an at 17 ½ c.

There is a moderate demand from the country for all goods. The recent movement in provisions is generally considered premature, and likely to induce Oregon traders to kill their stock too freely.

City Intelligence.

THE RAILROAD ACCIDENT AT YORKVILLE—THE BODY IDEN-THEED.—The unknown man found a few nights since on the Harlem Railroad track, having been run over by at train, was yesterday identified as a Mr. Turburty, a well known and industrious citizen of Yorkville, where he kept a small store. Coroner Gamble commonced an investigation, but owing to the absence of witnesses postponed it until this morning.

Sudden Drath.—A man named Robert Ramsey, a cooper, the Harlem Railroad track, having been run over by a

in the employ of Henry Hays, 170 Suffolk street, fell down in the employ of Henry Hays, 170 Saniok street, fell down dead yesterday, at the corner of Stanton and Suffolk streets. Deceased had frequently complained of a pain in his breast, and is supposed to have died of disease of the heart. The Coroner was notified to hold an inquest.

FALL THROUGH A SKYLIGHT.—About half past two o'clock

esterday morning as Harman Feuchell, n Appleton's Building, was groping for his apartment in the dark, he fell through the skylight on the fourth story to the second story, scriously injuring himself. He was taken to the New York Hospital by officer Porcher.

THE WEATHER.—The pleasant lull in the severity of the sharp little "blow" and a heavy storm of snow, which came down yesterday afternoon thick, fast and steady. Big overcoats, comforters, furs, high boots and umbrelsiderable self violence in the way of chest beating, arm swinging and accelerated locomotion, were found necessary to drive cold away and keep up a heatthy circulation in the system. The temperature was not so very low, having been, according to Delatour's record, 29 deg. above zero at noon yesterday; but the change was so sudden and unexpected that people feit it vastly more than they would a slow and gradual transition. By the way, we have had plenty of light snow falls this winter, but there has not been a single right good out-and-outer, by which people could get a decent sleigh ride in compensation for the slush and ugly thaws. Cannot the clerk of the weather accommodate the fast young men and the livery stable people, who have been sadly, disappointed this year in their calculations? siderable self violence in the way of chest beating, arm

FIRE IN EAST THIRTY-SEVENTH STREET.-Between nine and ten o'clock last night a fire broke out in the rear portion of the second floor of Gardner's distillery, 127 East Thirty-seventh atreet, causing damage to the amount of several hundred dollars. No correct estimate of the loss has yet been made, and it is not known whether or not the place is insured. The owner of the building, which is considerably damaged, lives in New Jersey.

MEETING OF THE FRIENDS OF ITALY.—The Italians resident in this city, in connection with a large committee composed of some of our first merchants and professional men, have signed a call for a meeting in regard to Italian affairs to merrow night, at the City Assembly Rooms, affairs to merrow night, at the City Assembly Rooms, Broadway. The callers of the meeting in their circular state:—"In view of the hopeful condition of Italian affairs, the unanimous devotion of the people of Italy to the cause of Italian independence and the spirit of moderation, patience, self-sacrifice and self-control which has marked their counsels and efforts for this end, they, believing that the timely expression of sympathy from the people of the United States with the people of Italy in their struggles and hopes for freedom would strengthen and animate Italian patriots and other Europeans who sympathise with their cause."

PETTY SWINDLING BY A NEW DODGE.-A man named Moore was arrested on Tuesday afternoon in Sixth avenue, charged with swindling occupants of houses by a new dodge. He obtained a number of envelopes which He then called at these houses and presented the envo-lopes demanding two cents for each so delivered. The money was readily handed over by the persons to whom the envelopes were addressed, they thinking they con-tained valentines. On being arrested he confessed that he had made several dollars by the process. He was held for examination. A JUVENILE THIEF .- James McGuire, a youth 13 years of

age, employed as a boy-of-all-work by Mr. Chas. P. Schuy-ler, of 145 East Fifteenth street, was arrested yesterday and brought before Justice Steers, on charge of stealing at various times several articles of jewelry to the value of \$45, the property of his employer. McGuire confessed he theft and was held to answer. he theft and was held to answer.

SAFETY OF LIFE AT FIRES.—The recent appailing calami-

ties occasioned by difficulties in escaping from large buildings during fires has attracted the attention of commings driving lives has attracted the attention of several ingenious people to the subject of inventing some apparatus whereby an easy and ready egress may be had in all cases of danger. Early yesterday morning a crowd of people was collected together in the Park by the firing of cannon to witness a trial of one of these inventions. A large rope was fastened to the roof of the hall, and down this a fine looking young follow, dressed in a red shirt, sild several times, to the admiration of the bystanders. He was secured by means of bandages passing around the legs, waist and chest, and held in his hand a thick brass tube, which covered the rope, so as to avoid the unpleasant friction to the flesh which would follow sliding down a rope from any distance. To this tube the bandages were fastened, and also a brake, by which his descent to the ground appeared to be very readily graduated. But the whole contrivance, so far as its applicability to saving life at free is concerned, must be regarded as a failure—first, because the rope itself is liable to be burned, and secondly, even in case of its remaining intact, only very expert pursons could manage the descent with any degree of safety, and as for laddes, it would never do for them at all.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements. several ingenious people to the subject of inventing some

SAVANNAH, Feb. 15, 1860.

The United Stales mail steamship Norida arrived at Tybee at five o'clock Tuesday evening, and at her wher

NEWS FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

celting Discussion on the Pro Rata Freight Bill-Serious Charges of Bribery and Corruption-Confirmation of Appointments. &c.

OUR SPECIAL ALBANY DESPATCH.

ALRANY, Feb. 15, 1860.
The friends of pro rata have been busy all the afternoon endeavoring to patch up the breach made by the storm his morning. They all came into the House as confident as if they had not been visited with thunder and lightnin this morning. It is now generally conceded that the only hope for pro rata is in the Investigating Committee find-ing the letter that Mr. Littlejohn said he understood had

The discussion continued this evening. Mr. Milliker argued in favor of applying the provisions of the bill to private individual companies and the canals. He could not see how the cana forwarders could be looked upon as any more hones—han the railroad men. They were just as anxious as the railroad companies are to

Mr. Butler also argued in favor of applying pro rata to

the conal forwarders.

Mr. Littlejohn opposed the amendments. The competi ion with the carriers on the canals was such that you ould not apply this to them.

Mr. Robinson thought that the concession just mad was one of the strongest arguments that could be pro-duced against the pro rata bill. He knew that competition did settle this matter, but not in favor of this pro

mendments, if the bill must be passed, but was opposed to the bill in all its features. He believed that the inhabiants of the city of New York were all opposed to the colicy of this bill. The amendments were then voted down, when Mr.

Millington, of Herkimer, made a lengthy speech in favor of the bill, in which he viewed the history of the canals and railroads of this State. He thought between the people and railroads of the State.

Mr. Hubbell, of Westchester, next spoke against the

bill, charging the Clinton League with being the mos gigantic lobby concern that had ever made its appearance around the Legislature. He thought the title of the bill should be changed to "a bill to enable the canal forwarders to raise the wind." Notwithstanding the extra precautions by the Senators

o prevent any news from leaking out in regard to the Executive session, and their clearing the room of all but the members and chief clerk, and their ordering the side rooms to be cleared and key holes watched, I have obtained their proceedings. They overlooked one "black kitten" and I have been able to get their entire action. The first thing done was Senator Connelly rising to a question of privilege upon a charge made against him by a Buffalo paper for voting for republican nominees in the last Executive session. He could not see how they could charge him with being in a city railroad combination because he voted for certain nominees. He thought the charge unjust and uncalled for. There was considerable skirmishing on Van Valkenburg, but there was so much said during the last secret session, and a general disposition to finish this troublesome job, they soon came to a vote and Van Valkenberg was confirmed by a vote Abell, Bell, Connelly, Terry, Fiero, Goss, Kelly, Ketcham Lapham, McGraw, Montgomery, Monroe, J. M. Murphy, Robertson, Sessions, Warner, Williams. Nays—Senators Colvin, Gardiner, Grant, Hammond, Hillhouse, Laurence Manierre, P. P. Murphy, Prosser, Richmond, Rotch, Spi

It will be seen by the above vote that Senators Bell Fiero and Sessions have backed down. Short meals and general party diet has brought them into the traces, and they have finally concluded to repent and become good Re gency sensors. The same democrats that voted in favor of confirmation last week voted to day, whilst two republican Senators, that then could swallow Van Valkenburg, have found him unpalatable to-day, viz: Richmond and P. P.

found nim unpaintable to day, where the murphy.

The remaining nominee for Port Warden, Mr. Lounsbury, was confirmed by a vote of eighteen to tweive, notwithstanding that gentleman has asserted that he had only gone to bed with the republicans for the purpose of kicking them out and having the bed to himself. They were in session nearly four hours.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

ALBANY, Feb. 15, 1860. A petition was presented asking for the repeal of the law increasing the compensation of Judges of the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals- also to strike out the ten er cent clause in the law relating to the State Incbriate

Asylum and excise money.

Mr. McLeon Murriry presented a petition from Richard
M. Hoe and several hundred citizens of New York, in
favor of comity among the several States, and asking that Southerners travelling with their slave servants may be permitted to hold them in the State of New York for nine

A favorable report was made on the bill to incorporate

the Dime Savings Bank.
Also, on the bill in relation to Junction Gates and the Croton Reservoir in New York.

Mr. Rorch introduced a bill for the release of the mortgage for \$45,000 held by the State against the State Agricultural College.

The Judiciary Committee reported in favor of the bill of J. McLeod Mnrphy relative to District Courts in New York.

J. McLeod Mnrphy relative to District Courts in New York.

A like report was made on the bill for the foreclosure and sale of the New York and Frie Railroad.

Mr. LAPHAM introduced a bill authorizing an adjustment of the claim of the Croton Water Board for water used in Sing Sing prison.

Mr. ROTH introduced a bill to regulate the sale of poisons, the principal section of which provides that no person shall sell or give the following poisonous substances without the written order or prescription of a regularly educated physician, whose name and residence shall be attached thereto, except in wholesale quantities:—Prussic acid, aconite and its various preparations, atrophia and its salts, cantharides, croton oil, daturia and its salts, delphuia and its salts, digitales and its preparations, ergot and its preparations, veratria and its salts, of the properties of the New York Homeopathic College was passed.

lege was passed.

Also the bill authorizing the Supervisors of Westchester county to purchase the Pelham bridge.

The Senate then went into executive session.

ALBANY, Feb. 15, 1860. Hon. B. B. Johnson, elected from the First district, Delaware, appeared and took his seat, in the place of D-D. Shaw, deceased, and on motion of Mr. Brigham (rep.) his name was added to the Judiciary Committee. The Pro Rata bill was taken up as the special order. A

warm debate ensued on the question of applying the rule to canal forwarders as well as to railroad companies. So

warm debate ensued on the question of applying the rule to canal forwarders as well as to railroad companies. So far as the debate went the amendment appeared likely to prevail, when the Spaaker took the floor and made the following remarks:—

Sir.—I have learned this morning from four or five sources that this House is to be influenced on this question by a disbursement of money to the members. I have received the information from such a source that its accuracy is undoubted. I repeat it, sir, for I desire to be understood, that money is to be used by the opponents of this Pro Rata measure to influence the action of members upon this floor, saying that if this measure is to be defeated \$100,000 must be sent to defeat it with. The member who wrote that letter is within sound of my voice, and knows whether the charge is true or false. Sir, I speak what I do know when I say that money is to be used by the opponents of this bill to defeat it in the House.

Mr. ROBINSON (rep.), in reply, to an insinuation of the Speaker, asked how he dared, with such knowledge in his poecession, to continue this debate until he had moved for a committee of investigation. If his information were so reliable as he had asserted, how dared he withhold the full facts and indulge only in insinuations? If it were not reliable, how dared he make the insinuation at all? Was it a trick to influence the action of the House on the bill. If so, it was most unworthy. Yet if not true, why should thave been used to stay the current of a debate on an amendment to the bill? It was the duty of the Speaker to show the facts before he attempted to influence the House by such an imputation. He scorned it, yet not for himself, for he defed any man even to insinuate impropermotives against him, but on the part of every member of the House. He, too, had heard of the Clinto League—of a combination of foreigners who had raise and actually expended money to put forward this pescheme; but he scorned to make any use of the knowledge for an unworthy purpose on t

a direct charge, but only stated what he had heard. Herepudiated any intention to influence the action of the House.

Mr. ROMINSON had understood the charge distinctly, it was one that should not have been made. The bill should be suffered to stand upon its merits, and upon them alone.

After further debate, Mr. MERRITT (rep.) moved to report progress, with the view of asking a committee of investigation.

The motion prevailed, and when the committee rose, Mr. Jaques (rep.) moved that a committee of five be appointed to investigate the charges made by the Speaker.

Mr. Erarles (rep.) moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. SEARLES (rep.) moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Motion lost.

After a very warm debate on raising a committee of investigation, Mr. Callicorr moved a preamble to the resolution setting forth as the reason for the resolution the charges made by the Speaker. This was opposed by the Speaker and others, and lost.

The resolutions were then adopted, and the House adjourned till 7 P. M.

EVENING SESSION. On was received from Governor Mor A communication was re

caclesing a letter from the Governor of Ohio, and the resolutions of the Legislature of that State in response to the invitation to visit Albany.

The pro-rata bill was then taken up. The proposition eliciting most debate was the amendment making the bill applicable to canals as well as railroads. The opposition to this measure came from the friends of the bill, Mr. Miller, the Speaker, and Mr. Flagler, taking ground against it on the plea that pro-rata could not be applied to canals; that no complaint or discrimination had been made against canals, and that canal forwarders had never discriminated against citizens of the State, and therefore it was needless to apply the provi ions of the bill to them.

Mesers Rebinson, Millken and Jaques spoke in favor of the proposition, helding that it was no sound argument against extending the provisions of the bill to canals, to say that canal forwarders had never discriminate as well as railroad companies. Mesers, Rebinson and Jaques made able arguments against the principle of the bill as unsound, impracticable and calculated to destroy the commerce of the State.

The amendment to extend the provisions of the bill to canals was lost. Yeas 37, nays 38.

Mr. Millingron then proposed to strike out the enacting clause in order to speak at length in favor of the bill, and also in favor of the reimposition of tolls on railroads.

After further debate the committee rose and reported progress.

Mr. Flacing attempted to make the bill the special order for to morrow, but before the seat the proposed or determined to commerce of the committee rose and reported progress.

progress.

Mr. Flacium attempted to make the bill the special order for to-morrow, but before taking the question the House adjourned.

Binghamon, Feb. 15, 1860.

The American "Balance of Power" party met in convention at Binghamton this morning at 10 o'clock, and origanized by the appoinment of C. B. Freeman, of Montgomery, as Chairman, and H. M. Collier, of Broo omery, as Chairman, and H. M. Collier, of Broome, and J. Mastell, of Schenectady, as scoretaries. The follow-

ing committees were appointed:ing committees were appointed:

On State Organization—J. L. Smith of Brooklyn, Auson Spencer of Tompkins, J. J. Mastell of Schenectady, Sturges Cary of Broome, and Whipple Clark of Madison.

On National Organization—Ernatus Brooks of N. Y., Ira L. Little of Cortiand, W. W. Engle of Steuben, Georga L. Ames of Saratoga, and J. C. Robbie of Broome.

On the Address, &c.—Messrs. R. Grades of Brooklyu, J. C. King of Tompkins, Harlo Hakes of Steuben, Dr. Rowland of Kings, and D. A. Fonda of Montgomery.

Rowland of Kings, and D. A. Fonds of Montgomery.

Among the most prominent Americans are Brastud
Brooks of New York, C. B. Freeman and Anson Spence.

The Convention adjourned this evening. Beyond the
names of the committee men, we have been unable to
learn anything of the proceedings, the Convention sittingwith closed doors. It is understood that nearly every
county in the State was represented, and that the Americans, in comjunction with the native Union party, have
appointed delegates to the Washington Convention.

The Connecticut Democratic State Con-

The Democratic State Convention assembled in this city to-day. It is the largest and most enthusiastic State Con-

vention ever held in Connecticut.

General Phelps, of Colebrook, was chosen President. He remarked, on taking the chair, that he had never seen so universal and determined a feeling among the democracy of Connecticut as now to achieve a following result:-

Thomas H. Seymour, James T. Pratt. Henry C. Deming. Scattering. The Democratic State Convention has just completed its nominations for State officers and delegates to the Charleston Convention. Hon. Thomas H. Seymour, of Hartford, was nominated for Governor, and eleven out of twelve of the delegates to Charleston are favorable to the nomination of Stephen A. Douglas for President.

The resolutions have not yet been reported. Guns are firing complimentary to the nomination of Mr. Seymour for Governor.

A letter from Governor Seymour was read declining the nomination, and favoring the old ticket. But the Convention paid no regard to it, and nominated him by acclamation, after taking an informal ballot, which was alt one way. Four hundred and thirty votes were cast. The enthusiasm was of the wildest character, and a motion was passed to insist on nomination. The ticket was completed enthusiasm was of the wholest character, and a mouton was passed to insist on nomination. The ticket was completed as follows:—

For Lieutenant Governor—James E. English, of New

Haven.

Secretary of State—Nathaniel B. Stevens, of Norfolk.

Treasurer—Col. Thomas H. C. Kingsbury, of Franklin.

Comptroller—Horace Taylor, of Vernon.

The Convention resolved itself into District conventions to nominate delegates to Charleston. They reassembled in general convention at half past five o'clock, and elected the following gentlemen delegates at large:

First Congressional District—Gen. James Pratt, of Rocky.

Hill.

Hill.

Scond—Samuel Arnold, of Haddam.

Scond—Samuel Arnold, of New London.

Fourth—William D. Bishop, of Bridgeport.

By Countier:—Col. A. G. Hazzard, Hartford county;

Mahlon R. West, Tolland county; E. A. Russell, Middlesex; Colin M. Ingersoll, New Haven; William M. Converse,

New London; Rufus L. Baker, Windham. George W.

Peet, Litchfield; P. C. Calhoun, Fairfield.

The Convention adjourned till half past seven o'clock P.M.

The Committee on Resolutions will not report till the

evening session. evening session.

A national salute was fired over Gov. Seymour's nomi-

Sale of Unclaimed and Stolen Goods The ninth sale of unclaimed and stolen goods took place esterday at the drill room over Centre Market, by order of the Property Clerk of the Police Department sales take place about four times a year, and embrace a variety of articles, ranging from a jewsharp upwards, and always attract a miscellaneous crowd of clivities, "cheap Johns," speculative young men and idlerg generally. The sale of yesterday was smaller than usual, but the bidding was fair, while the prices which the various articles brought would have thrown Mrs. Toodles nto an ecstacy of delight and kept her in a good humor into an ecosacy of dengat. The principal attraction of the for three months at least. The principal attraction of the day was the sale of Caucemi's gun, the veritable fowling for three months at least. The principal attraction of the day was the sale of Cancemi's gun, the veritable fowling piece taken from his room after his arrest, and which was found to contain besides a heavy charge of powder, two balls and a quantity of buckshot. After some competition this interesting relie was knocked down at six dollars and seventy-five cents, which, in view of its former associations, was doubtless considered a bargain by the purchaser. The sale of a lot of pistols and revolvers created considerable excitement among a number of sanguinary looking individuals, whose general appearance indicated a most perfect indifference to public opinion, while their deportment bespoke a corresponding contemptuous disregard of all social conventionalities. They—the pistols, not the men—brought about fifty cents each. A spirited contest took place between a Celtia dame and a Hebrew vender of cast off wearing appared for the possession of a miscellaneous lot of feminine unmentionables, but after a few sharp passages the fair Celtiwas victorious, and bore the coveted prize away in triumph, remarking, as she went, "It's not the likes of him as should be meddlin' with wimmins things at all, sure." This sally created considerable merriment, and our Horvey frend soon retired, disguated with his ill luck. We noticed one lady bidding eagerly for a lot of carriage wheel guards; but what she wanted them for we could not divine, but presumed that she thought they "would be handy to have in the family." When the ready made clothing was reached, considerable measiness was observed upon the part of an unfortunate looking individual arrayed in parti-colored habiliments, and whose ventilated understanding bespoke a commensable indifference to the searching peculiarities of the season, but the prices brought were beyond the limited capacity of his excheduer, and having nothing to expoct from his "uncle," he was compelled to allow the golden opportunity to pass without being able to improve it.

The Extensive Seizure of Jowelry Belonging to Wealthy Mexicans-The Property

Restored to the Claimants. UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Hon. Judge Bettz.

Fra. 15.—The United States vs. Packages, dc., Containing
Large Quantities of Jewelry.—This interesting case, which
has been reported in the Harald, being again called, The District Attorney, ex-Judge Roosevelt, addressing the Court, said that since the evidence of Mr. Gorospe, the the Court, said that since the evidence of Mr. Gorospe, the claimant, and of his son and daughter, he was quite satisfied that the seizure could not be maintained, as from the wealth and position of the parties they were fully justified in travelling with so large a quantity of valuable jewelry in their possession, and the property was clearly their personal effects, for their own use, and not for merchandise, and were consequently not subject to duty. He would therefore, on the part of the government, consent to a verdict for the claimants and the surrender of the property.

Judge Betts said that the Court concurred with this view of the case, but at the same time he would remark that no blame could attach to the officers (Mesers, Isaccs, Brown and Archer) who had made the seizure, as they had only done their duty in the course they had pursued with respect to making the science. If the claimants had sustained any trouble or inconvenience it was their own fault in not making a frank statement.

A verdict was then rendered for the claimants and entered in both cases, and a certificate of probable cause granted to the officers, which will protect the government from damages. Counsel for the United States, or Judge Roosevelt and Mr. Charles H. Hunt; for the claimants, Messrs. F. B. Cutting and Craig.

TRIAL TRIP—DISARRANGEMENT OF HER MACHINERY AND SUBSEQUENT BUNNING ASHORE.

The new screw steamship R. B. Cuyler, owned by H. B.

The new screw steamship R. B. Cuyler, owned by H. B. Cromweil & Co., and intended for the Savannah route, left this city yesterday morning, with a select party of invited guests and members of the press, for a trial trip down the bay. When of the Southwest, the wind ble w fresh from the northeast, with a heavy sea, when suddenly some of the machinery broke, disabling her engines, when she subsequently went ashore, between Sandy Hook and the Seuthwest Spit. She was afterwards floated off, and the last that was seen of her, at twenty minutes past four in the afternoon, she was in tow of the large steamtuge Underwriter and Huntress, between the Spit and the Hook. The snow storm which prevailed last night, no doubt prevented her from reaching this city. She probably anchored somewhere between the Hook and the Highlande, and will probably be towed to this city this morning. The Cuyler was built with a view of obtaining great speed, and probably the mistiap members.